

6-1971

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (June 1971) 39(2)

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev>



Part of the [Ornithology Commons](#), [Poultry or Avian Science Commons](#), and the [Zoology Commons](#)

"WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (June 1971) 39(2)" (1971). *Nebraska Bird Review*. 633.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev/633>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nebraska Bird Review by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

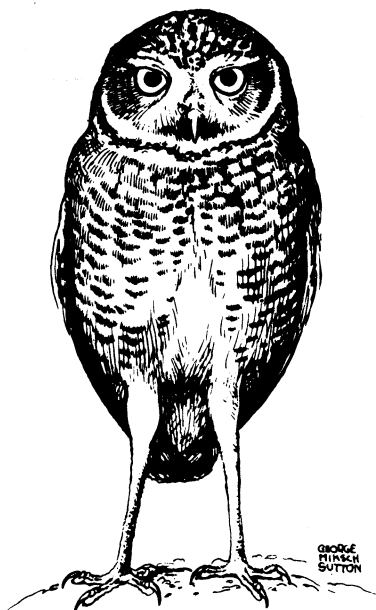
The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

VOLUME XXXIX

JUNE, 1971

NUMBER 2



Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.

Founded 1899

TABLE OF CONTENTS ON BACK COVER

Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$4.00 per volume in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and \$4.25 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.00 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, Mrs. Sigvald Jensen, Weeping Water, Nebraska 68463. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Neva Pruess, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.



Figure 1. Turkey Vulture Nest Cave in Sheridan County



Figure 2. Mouth of the Sheridan County Cave

TURKEY VULTURE NESTING RECORDS FOR NEBRASKA—A NEW RECORD FOR SHERIDAN COUNTY

Daniel E. Hatch and Pamela A. Garrels

The Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) is believed to be a summer resident throughout Nebraska (Rapp, 1954). Prior to 1904 the species was reported nesting in Sioux, Cherry, Frontier, Custer, Douglas, Lancaster, and Richardson Counties (Brunner, *et. al.*, 1904) and also near Peru in Nemaha County (Brunner, 1896). J. S. Hunter (unpublished field records, Nebraska Ornithologists' Union Library) reported two additional Lancaster County records—a clutch of two eggs at Stevens Creek, May 9, 1896 and a nest with two young $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles "below" the penitentiary, June 18, 1897. The only recently published Nebraska record (Lionberger, 1944) is one of the vultures nesting in an old brick house near Superior in Nuckolls County. In August, 1968, Doris Gates (personal communication) reported a fully fledged juvenile Turkey Vulture in the Pine Ridge area near Chadron in Dawes County. It is unlikely that a juvenile in August would have moved very far from the nest in which it hatched.

On July 18 and 19, 1970 the junior author observed a Turkey Vulture nest in a small cave (Fig. 1.) located on the Vaughan Ranch in Sheridan County north of Gordon ($SE\frac{1}{4}$ of $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 31, T. 35N., R.42 W.) The cave, eight feet in depth, was in a sandstone outcropping and had an opening (Fig. 2.) approximately three feet high and five feet wide. Two partially fledged young were present, and when approached would run to the rear of the cave giving the hissing or growling sound so characteristic of the species. Both parent birds circled overhead during the second of the two observations. A midden of the vultures' food wastes and porcupine feces had accumulated in the front of the cave, suggesting the two species had probably shared the cave for several years. It is not known, however, if the vultures and porcupines were ever in the cave at the same time. Dr. Vaughn, the owner of the ranch, reported the presence of vultures at the cave during the summer of 1969.

The above observations (Fig. 3.) suggest that the south-eastern part of Nebraska, especially along the Missouri River, and the northwestern corner, especially the Pine Ridge area, might be more suitable for nesting than other parts of the state. However, it is also evident from Figure 3. that Turkey Vultures will nest in suitable sites throughout Nebraska. According to Bent (1937) suitable sites include a wide variety of situations—dead stumps, caves, edges of bluffs, brush heaps, hollow trees, abandoned buildings, and others. Most of the nests seen by the authors (primarily in Missouri) have been in caves.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bent, A. C. 1937. Life histories of North American birds of prey, order Falconiformes. U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 167: 1-409.
- Brunner, Lawrence. 1896. Some notes on Nebraska birds, State Journal Co., Printers, Lincoln.
- Brunner, Lawrence, R. H. Wolcott, and M. H. Swenk. 1904. A preliminary review of the birds of Nebraska. Klopp and Bartlett, Omaha.
- Lionberger, Mrs. E. L. 1944. Nesting of the Western Turkey Vulture in Nuckolls County. Nebraska Bird Review 12: 41-42.
- Rapp, W. F. Jr. 1954. The status of the Western Turkey Vulture in Nebraska. Nebraska Bird Review 22: 3-5.

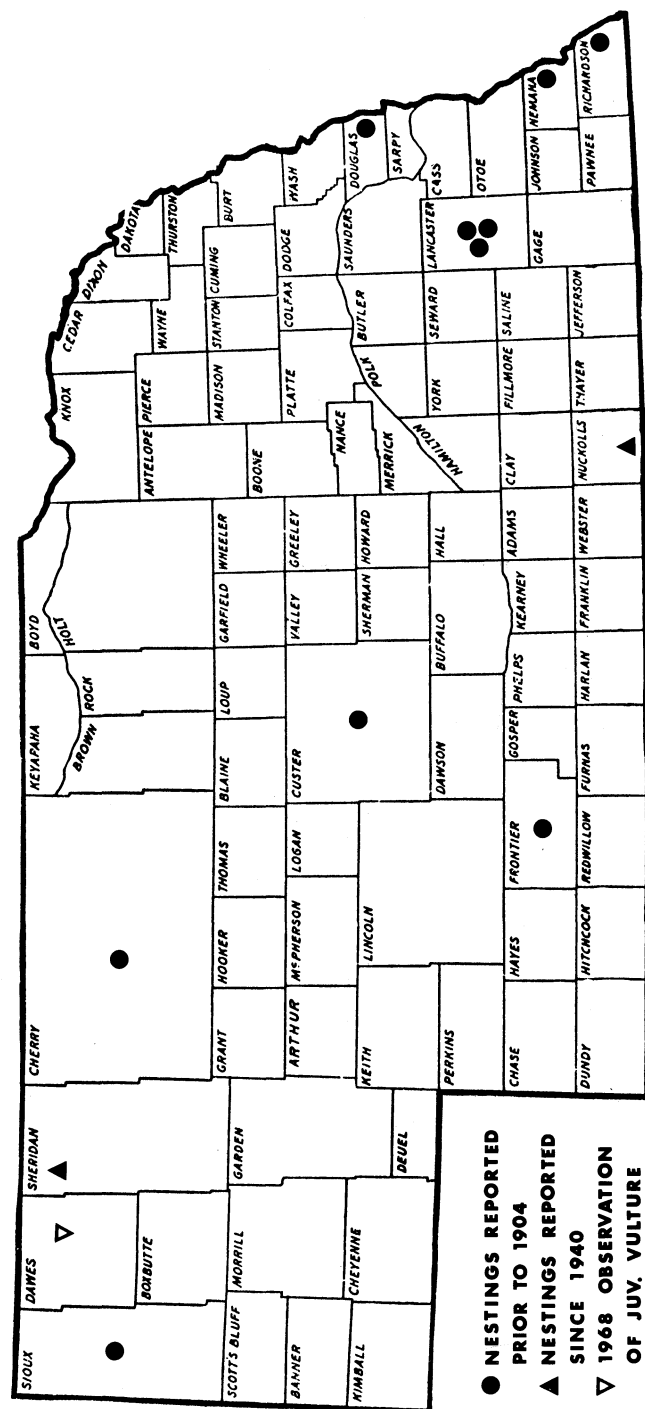


Figure 3. Turkey Vulture Nesting Records for Nebraska

A LANCASTER COUNTY RECORD FOR THE SURF SCOTER

While leading a field trip for a group of birders from the Lincoln Audubon Naturalist's Club on 8 November 1970, we discovered a Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) on Conestoga Lake, about six miles southwest of Lincoln, Nebraska (NW¼, Section 10, T-9N, R-5E). The Scoter was first observed near the north bank of the lake, but as we approached it swam out toward the center of the lake where it mingled with a small flock of Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*). The characteristic identifying features of the scoter were observed as the bird went through a series of comfort movements, including wing stretching. Even though visibility was poor due to a misting rain, we could still make out all the field marks using a spotting scope. The absence of a white speculum ruled out the possibility that it was a White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) and the presence of two clear white cheek patches eliminated the possibility that it was a female Common Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*). The Scoter also lacked the whitish patch on the back of the head characteristic of an adult female Surf Scoter. By the process of elimination we finally decided it was an immature Surf Scoter, the sex of which is undetrminable in the field. During the period of time we observed it the Scoter rested and preened. After preening the back feathers it would occasionally stretch its wings upward and forward. Preening of the belly feathers was accomplished by rolling over on its back in the water. We observed these activities until we had to leave about an hour after we had arrived at the lake. The Scoter was not seen again when a return visit was made the following day.

This is one of very few records for the Surf Scoter in the state of Nebraska. Tate (NBR 33:50, 1965) summarized the most recent of the Surf Scoter records for Nebraska but, unfortunately, cited incorrectly records from Brown County (NBR 5:13-14, 1937) and Hall County (NBR 2:14, 1934). Both of these records were for the White-winged Scoter, not the Surf Scoter.

Our record represents only the fourth observation of Surf Scoters in Lancaster County. Bruner (*Some notes on Nebraska birds*, 1896) cites a dubious report that three individuals were shot on Salt Lake (Capital Beach) near Lincoln in November of 1895 by some students at the University of Nebraska. These specimens were not preserved. August Eiche collected the first definite record (a male) at Capital Beach on 7 October 1896 (Bruner, Walcott and Swenk, *A preliminary review of the birds of Nebraska*, 1904). An immature female collected by John T. Zimmer near Salt Lake on 7 May 1911 is now in the collection of the University of Nebraska State Museum (ZM #-10300). Our observation appears to be the only published record of a Surf Scoter in the eastern third of Nebraska for the last 60 years.

Calvin L. Cink and Kent L. Fiala

Department of Zoology

The University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1970 (THIRTEENTH) FALL OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred and sixty two species are shown in this report, compared to 252 in 1969, 239 in 1968, 235 in 1967, and 258 in 1966. At least twenty-six species were reported only from Lancaster County, which reported 203 species in total, compared to the 160 for the next highest list (Douglas-Sarpy). Part of the credit for the large list goes to the variety of habitats, but at least some must be due to careful checking of areas not previously completely investigated. Probably careful checking would produce similar results in other areas. (Lancaster reported 157 species in the 1969 Fall Report.)

The information is presented in rough west (left) to east (right) order, with locations of about the same longitude listed with the northernmost first. Two dates indicate the first and last records during the period. The symbols used are:

Jl, Au, Sp, O, N. and D for the months.

S - to indicate a species which arrived before July 1.

- W to indicate a species which remained after December 31.

P to indicate a species which is present all the year, although the same individuals may not be present during the whole year, and the numbers present may vary greatly between summer and winter. (S - W also indicates much the same thing, but is used in cases which are considered special circumstances, rather than a normal pattern.)

S indicates summer residents, W winter residents, and M species in migration which were reported in this manner rather than with actual dates.

The reporting locations, contributors, and special comments are:

Adams, Hastings and Kenesaw, 102 species. Mrs. O. W. Ritchey for the Brooking Bird Club, Harold Turner. A Brown Thrasher was reported as staying all winter.

Brown, Ainsworth, 117 species. Mrs. Edith Hurlbut. Mrs. Hurlbut had a Common Grackle wintering at her feeder, and she reports that many grosbeaks are permanent residents in Long Pine canyon.

Custer, Merna, 88 species. Mrs. Ray Kieborz. (See "Notes" for comments on a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker seen August 30, not included in the species count for the county or the state).

Douglas-Sarpy, Omaha and Bellevue, 160 species. Carl H. Swanson, Loren and Barbara Padelford, Mrs. J. L. Pluta for Omaha Bird Club, Calvin Cink for an Audubon Naturalists Club trip, and R. G. Cortelyou, (reporters), Lennart Berg, Mrs. E. O. Goodson, Rev. Thomas Hoffman, S. J., James Malkowski, Roger Sharpe, Mary Tremaine. The Woodcock was seen in an overgrown field at Carter Lake, where it has been seen before in migration. The Snowy Owl was seen near the Western Electric plant in Millard. The Omaha World-Herald quoted James Beck, editor of the company newspaper, as saying that several employees saw two Snowy Owls together, and that at least one of the Owls had been there for several months. A late Cedar Waxwing was seen December 16. A Shrike (not identified as to species) was seen October 31, perched alone in the top of a tall tree. According to Peterson, the date and the location suggest that it was a Northern. Mrs. Mille Reiser had a pair of Baltimore Orioles at her home at 10607 Poppleton from mid-November through December. She fed them grapes, raisins, and a mixture of oatmeal-suet-peanut butter. An open, spring-fed creek borders

her yard. The White-winger Crossbill was seen by Mr. Swanson in Fontenelle Forest, feeding on weed seed about five feet from the ground. It was identified by the broad white wing-bar. The Peregrine Falcon was seen by the Padelfords about four miles west of Papillion, sitting on top of a telephone pole along a gravel road. They observed it from their car at a distance of about thirty yards for about twenty minutes, noting coloration, shape, size, and flight characteristics. The white band at the tip of the tail was easily seen, as was the black "moustache" at the side of the head. The wingbeat was much like that of the pigeon. It was larger than a Kestrel, about the size of a Crow. The Glaucous Gull was commented on in the report of the Christmas Count (*NBR* 39:8).

Lancaster, Lincoln, 203 species. Shirley and Howard Doole, Calvin L. Cink, Esther Bennett (reporters), Mrs. John W. Bengston, Edward J. Fogerty, Kent Fiala. Mr. Cink identified the Canada Goose seen December 27 as of the Richardson's subspecies. The early White-winged Scooter was shot by a hunter and the wings are now in the State Museum, the late one was seen on Yankee Hill Lake. Both the Horned Grebe and the Surf Scoter were studied carefully with a spotting scope. An early Rough-legged Hawk was seen August 15. Thirty-eight American Golden Plovers and two Black-bellied Plovers were studied with scopes at fifty feet on October 3. The Dowitcher seen September 5 was reported as a Long-billed. The Poor-will was found dead on a road, and apparently had been killed some time before the date given (which was when it was found). A note on it will be printed separately, as will a note on the Caspian Terns. A comment on the Long-eared Owl was given in the 1970 Nebraska Nesting Survey (*NBR* 39:15). Many Common Nighthawks were noted in flight on September 25. The Woodcock was seen in the Doole's yard.

Lincoln, Hershey, 97 species. Mrs. M. A. Cox. Four Mourning Doves were seen December 22.

McPherson, Tryon, 86 species. Mrs. Oona Bassett. Definite identification of the Empidonax species might have increased the number of species. The Dowitcher was reported as a Long-billed.

Nemaha, Auburn and Peru, 69 species. Mrs. B. F. Mowery and Ida May Heywood. The Black-billed Cuckoo was observed for half an hour feeding in a tree outside the Mowery's window. This is a record late sighting for Mrs. Mowery. The Carolina Wren was observed nesting by Miss Heywood.

Perkins, Grant, 87 species. Don Sejkora, Mrs. Jerry Sejkora. A young hummingbird visited their feeder from August 7 to 17. It could not be identified, but it had one red feather on its throat. A late Mockingbird was at their waterer several times a day from November 16 to 25, and left the day before their first big snowstorm. One of the two Mountain Bluebirds seen October 11 was banded. The Black-throated Blue Warbler was seen on a cold, rainy morning, and both its coloration and its junco-like chip were used in identification. The Baltimore Oriole's feathers were more of a bright red than the common orange color, except for a narrow stripe of orange running down the middle of the breast to the belly. In flight its wing linings appeared almost fluorescent red.

Sarpy, see Douglas.

Scotts Bluff, Scottsbluff, 124 species. Mrs. Harry Banghart (reporter), Mrs. J. J. Brashear, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Witschy.

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPherson	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 20 N 30	N 1	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 22 N 5	-	-
Eared Grebe	-	Au 20	-	-	M	-	-	O 15 O 17	-	-
Western Grebe	S - O 10	-	S - Sp 24	-	-	-	-	N 4	O 18	-
Pied-billed Grebe	Sp 17 O 10	-	-	-	M	Sp 2 O 25	Sp 20 O 19	Au 1 N 18	Au 1 D 6	-
White Pelican	Sp 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25 N 22	O 18	-
Double-crested Cormorant	S - Au 13	-	-	-	S	-	-	Sp 21 O 3	Sp 13 O 11	-
Great Blue Heron	S - O 10	-	S - Sp 28	S - O 5	S	Jl 26	Au 29 Au 30	Au 20 N 5	S - Sp 27	S - Au 8
Green Heron	-	-	-	Jl 26 Au 1	-	-	-	S - O 6	S - Sp 6	-
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 7	-	-
Common Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25	-	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	S - Sp 7	-	Sp 1	Au 9	S	-	Jl 22	S - Sp 8	-	-
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 12	S - Jl 17	-
American Bittern	O 7 O 10	-	-	-	-	-	S - O 18	O 17	-	-
Whistling Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 21 D 14	-	-
Canada Goose	O 10 - W	-	-	N 20 - W	M	-	O 11	O 26 D 27	O 13	N 10
White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 17	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	M	-	O 21	N 16 N 26	Sp 24 D 17	O 2 D 7
Blue Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 16 N 26	Sp 24 D 17	O 2 D 7
Mallard	P	-	S - O 28	P	S	O 11	S - D 28	P	O 3 N 21	-
Gadwall	-	-	Au 12	-	-	-	-	S - N 8	Sp 10 N 4	-
Pintail	Au 15 - W	-	Au 12	-	M	-	Au 11 O 18	Sp 6 O 26	Sp 20	-

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPherson	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Green-winged Teal	Sp 19 O 18	-	-	-	-	-	Au 18 O 18	Sp 6 O 17	O 17 N 21	-
Blue-winged Teal	Sp 17 O 10	Au 16 O 4	-	S - Sp 6	S	-	Au 11 O 18	S - N 22	Au 16 O 18	Sp 20
American Widgeon	O 10 D 26	-	O 30	-	-	-	-	Sp 17 D 27	O 3 N 1	-
Shoveler	O 10	-	Sp 23	Sp 5	-	-	-	Sp 21 N 30	O 3 N 21	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	M	Jl 15 Jl 22	O 18	S - O 17	S - N 14	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 18	O 15 N 4	N 1	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3 D 27	N 8	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	O 3 D 27	-	-
Lesser Scaup	O 17 N 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3 D 27	O 18 N 21	-
Common Goldeneye	D 26 - W	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 5 D 27	N 21 D 6	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 29 D 27	N 14 N 21	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 15 O 23	-	-
Surf Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 8	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	Au 20	O 16	-	M	-	O 19	Au 20 N 16	O 31	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 5 N 22	N 14	-
Common Merganser	D 26 - W	-	-	-	M	-	-	N 16 D 27	N 21	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 18 N 26	-	-
Turkey Vulture	Sp 19	-	-	D 30	-	-	-	Sp 5	Sp 18 Sp 20	S - Au 15
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	Sp 12 O 6	-	-	-	-	-	S - N 29	Sp 10 N 10	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 22 O 25	S - D 27	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	P	P	Jl 30 Sp 12	Sp 2 O 5	P	P	P	P	P	P

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPherson	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	N 1	-	-	P	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	O 25	-	O 22	Au 4	-
Swainson's Hawk	Au 15 O 10	S - Sp 10	Jl 30 Sp 16	S - Sp 2	-	S - D 27	-	O 11 N 15	D 5	-
Rough-legged Hawk	D 4 - W	N 18 - W	-	D 27 - W	W	-	N 7 - W	D 13 D 29	O 13 D 26	-
Ferruginous Hawk	Sp 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	P	O 17 - W	-	-	-	-	O 16 D 25	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	N 27 - W	-	Jl 29	D 19 - W	W	-	O 21	-	N 19	-
Marsh Hawk	P	P	Sp 19 Sp 23	P	-	-	P	P	O 25 D 5	P
Osprey	Sp 16 Sp 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 24 Sp 26	-
Prairie Falcon	-	Au 23	-	-	-	O 25	O 10 D 28	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 26	-	-	D 13	-
Pigeon Hawk	O 10 D 26	-	Sp 27	-	-	Au 30	-	-	-	-
Sparrow Hawk	P	P	Sp 8	P	S	P	P	P	P	P
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Bobwhite	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ring-necked Pheasant	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chukar	O 10 D 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	P	-	-	-	P	-	D 15	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	Sp 24 O 28	O 5 N 18	O 18	O 22 N 11	M	-	O 29 N 10	-	-	-
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Jl 10	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 30	S - Jl 20	-	-
Sora	-	-	Jl 15 Jl 27	-	-	-	O 13	S - Au 27	-	-
American Coot	Sp 27 N 15	S - O 4	S - Sp 8	-	S	-	-	S - D 15	S - N 21	-

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Sp 29	-	-
Killdeer	S - D 27	S - Sp 28	S	S - O 1	S	S - O 25	P	S - N 22	S - O 24	S - Au 7
American Golden Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3	-	-
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3	-	-
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 12	O 11	-
Common Snipe	O 10 D 26	-	-	Jl 21 Jl 26	M	-	Au 31 N 11	Sp 5 O 26	-	-
Long-billed Curlew	Au 26	S - Au 20	S - Jl 25	S - Jl 8	S	-	-	-	Sp 18	-
Upland Plover	-	-	S - Jl 24	S - Sp 4	S	-	-	Au 21 Sp 3	S - Jl 24	-
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 2	-	S - O 5	Sp 6	-
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	Au 15 Sp 1	Sp 6	-
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 21	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Au 16 O 4	Au 15	-	-	-	-	Au 20 Sp 25	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 2	Au 30	Jl 24 O 19	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 20 O 19	-	-
Baird's Sandpiper	-	-	-	Au 30	-	-	-	Au 10 N 1	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	Jl 23 Jl 28	-	Sp 2	-	Au 6 Sp 25	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25	-	-
Dowitcher Sp.	-	Au 16 O 4	Au 15	Au 6	-	-	O 19	Sp 5 O 19	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 25	-	-
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	Jl 23 Jl 28	M	-	-	Jl 8 Sp 2	-	-
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	Au 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	-	-	-	Au 30	M	-	-	Au 20 O 19	-	-
American Avocet	Au 15	Au 16	Jl 27 Sp 23	Au 30	-	Sp 2	Au 15	Au 20 Sp 21	-	-

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Wilson's Phalarope	Au 15	-	S - Sp 23	-	M	-	-	O 3	-	-
Northern Phalarope	-	Au 16 Au 20	-	-	-	-	Au 26	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D 26	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	N 11	M	O 6	-	-	N 1	-
Ring-billed Gull	Au 2 N 13	-	-	N 11 N 20	-	-	Jl 30	Jl 20 N 30	O 3 D 13	-
Franklin's Gull	Au 2 O 10	-	Sp 17 O 25	S - O 22	S	-	O 12 O 23	Au 1 O 26	N 1	-
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 26	-	-
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 1 Sp 8	Sp 13	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 21 O 3	-	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	Jl 27	-	-	-	Jl 8 Au 27	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 20 Sp 17	-	-
Black Tern	Au 15	-	-	Au 5	-	-	-	S - O 5	Jl 28 Au 16	-
Rock Dove	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Mourning Dove	S - N 13	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 15	S - O 11	S	S - O 11	P	P	S - - W	S - D 7
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	Jl 9 Jl 15	-	S - Jl 1	-	-	-	S - Sp 9	S - Sp 7	S - Au 9
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	S	-	S - Jl 1	S	-	-	S - Au 24	S - Sp 6	S - O 2
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	S	-	O 18	-	-	-
Screech Owl	P	-	Au 4	Sp 22	P	-	-	P	Au 19 N 30	P
Great Horned Owl	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D 18 - W	-
Burrowing Owl	S - Sp 25	S - Sp 1	-	S - Au 19	S	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 26 N 27	P	P
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 24 N 5	-	-

[illegible]

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Traill's Flycatcher	-	-	Au 28 Sp 2	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 7	S - Jl 14	-
Least Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 16 Sp 29	-	-
Empidonax sp.	-	Au 5 Sp 20	Au 16 Sp 11	-	-	Jl 15 Au 30	-	-	Au 20 Sp 13	-
Eastern Wood Pewee	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	S - Sp 14	S - Sp 13	S - Jl 17
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	Au 30	-	-	Sp 7 Sp 20	-
Horned Lark	P	P	-	P	S	P	D 28 - W	P	P	-
Tree Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 17	-	-
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	S - Sp 4	Au 7 Sp 11	-
Rough-winged Swallow	-	-	-	S - Au 30	S	S - Au 25	-	S - Sp 19	Au 29 Sp 13	-
Barn Swallow	S - Sp 19	S - O 6	S - Sp 10	S - Sp 19	S	S - Sp 20	S - O 11	S - O 12	S - O 11	S - Au 20
Cliff Swallow	S - Au 10	-	-	S - Sp 19	S	-	-	Sp 3 Sp 21	Jl 28 Sp 27	-
Purple Martin	-	S - Au 5	-	S - Jl 24	S	S - Au 25	S - Au 25	S - Au 31	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 2
Blue Jay	P	P	-	S - N 15	P	P	P	P	P	P
Black-billed Magpie	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Common Crow	P	P	Sp 8	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Piñon Jay	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	W	P	Au 29 - W	P	P	P
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sp 27 - W	-	-	-	W	O 11	Sp 21 - W	O 15 D 2	-	-
Brown Creeper	-	-	-	-	W	-	-	O 19 D 27	O 16 D 27	-
House Wren	S - Sp 23	S - O 10	-	S - Sp 21	S	S - Au 30	S - O 12	S - O 11	S - O 16	S - Sp 20

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 16 - W	-	O 3 - W	-
Carolina Wren	-	O 9 O 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P
Long-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	S - O 3	-	-
Rock Wren	S - Sp 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mockingbird	S - Jl 9	S - N 25	O 28 N 1	-	-	-	-	S - Au 20	-	S - Au 9
Catbird	Au 28 Au 29	S - Sp 27	Sp 10 Sp 23	-	S	S - Au 30	S - Sp 24	S - O 3	S - O 13	S - Au 9
Brown Thrasher	S - O 10	S - Sp 20	S - O 23	S - Sp 21	S	S - O 11	S - O 1	S - D 6	S - O 3	S - Au 9
Sage Thrasher	O 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robin	P	P	S - N 3	S - Sp 21	P	S - O 25	P	P	S - N 30	S - N 22
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	Sp 4	S - Sp 10	S - Jl 16
Swainson's Thrush	-	Sp 15 Sp 27	Au 30 O 3	-	-	O 6	Sp 23	Sp 6 O 7	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	Sp 25 N 8	S	-	S - O 28	P	S - D 8	P
Mountain Bluebird	Sp 18 O 27	O 6 O 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	Sp 19 - W	O 2 O 11	O 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	O 24 O 31	-	M	O 25 D 27	O 15 D 28	O 17 D 2	O 16 D 26	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	Sp 11 O 6	-	M	-	O 12 N 6	Sp 15 N 16	Sp 30 O 25	-
Water Pipit	O 7 N 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3	-	-
Sprague's Pipit	O 7 O 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	Au 5 - W	-	O 20	-	W	-	D 28 - W	N 2 D 27	S - Sp 24	-
Northern Shrike	O 30 - W	-	-	-	W	-	O 25 D 28	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	S - O 10	P	-	P	-	P	-	S - D 27	S - Sp 11	S - Au 9

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Starling	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bell's Vireo	-	-	-	S - Au 28	S	S - Au 25	-	S - Au 27	S - Sp 27	S - Jl 18
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 10	S - Sp 30	-
Solitary Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 16	Sp 26 O 11	-
Red-eyed Vireo	S - Au 5	-	Sp 19 O 6	S - Au 21	S	S - Au 30	-	S - Sp 14	S - Sp 27	-
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-	Sp 20 O 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warbling Vireo	-	-	-	S - Sp 5	S	S - Sp 2	S - Au 31	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 7	-
Black-and-white Warbler	-	-	-	-	M	Au 30	-	-	Sp 18	-
Blue-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	Au 30	-	-	-	-
Tennessee Warbler	-	Sp 2 Sp 29	-	-	-	-	-	Au 28 Sp 21	Sp 13	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	Sp 18	Sp 19 Sp 28	Sp 20	-	-	-	O 6 O 15	Sp 22 O 20	Sp 20 O 25	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-	Sp 26	-	-	-	-	Sp 5 O 13	Sp 10 O 23	-
Yellow Warbler	S - Au 9	Au 5 Sp 2	-	S - Sp 25	S	S - Au 30	Au 28 Sp 5	S - Sp 29	S - Au 30	Jl 17
Black-throated Blue Warbler	-	Sp 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Warbler	Sp 28 O 10	Sp 23 Sp 24	Au 28	Sp 25 O 1	M	-	O 2 O 28	Sp 21 O 23	Sp 26 N 10	-
Audubon's Warbler	Sp 27 O 10	Sp 20 Sp 24	-	Sp 25	-	O 25	-	-	-	-
Black-throated Green Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 18	Sp 22	-	-
Cerulean Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Jl 5	-
Blackburnian Warbler	O 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23 Sp 17	-	-
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 6	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	O 7	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	Au 22	-	-	-	-	Sp 4 Sp 24	S - Sp 13	-

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Jl 14	-
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 6 Sp 30	-	-
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 11	-
MacGillivray's Warbler	-	-	Au 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowthroat	S - Jl 27	-	Sp 22	S - Sp 5	S	S - Au 3	-	S - Sp 7	S - Sp 20	S - Au 15
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	Sp 21	S - Sp 1	-	S	-	-	-	S - Au 4	-
Wilson's Warbler	Au 26 Sp 23	Au 23 Sp 25	Au 15 O 20	-	-	Au 30	-	Sp 1 Sp 17	Au 30 Sp 13	-
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 5	-	-
American Redstart	Au 25	Au 20 Sp 11	Au 22 Sp 17	-	S	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 17	S - Sp 6	-
House Sparrow	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bobolink	-	-	-	S - Au 1	S	-	-	-	S - Jl 11	-
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	P	S - Jl 17	P
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Western Meadowlark	P	P	S - O 28	P	S	P	P	P	S - D 13	P
Yellow-headed Blackbird	S - O 15	Au 3	P	S - Jl 23	S	-	Sp 21	S - Sp 15	S - Jl 17	-
Red-winged Blackbird	P	P	P	P	S	S - O 25	P	S - D 27	S - D 26	S - N 7
Orchard Oriole	-	S - Sp 7	S - Au 28	S - Sp 6	S	S - Jl 13	S	S - Au 25	S - Au 20	S - Au 11
Baltimore Oriole	-	S 18 S 20	Jl 11 Sp 26	S - Sp 10	S	S - Au 30	S - Sp 6	S - Sp 3	S - Au 29	S - Au 11
Bullock's Oriole	S - Au 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23 D 27	O 13 - W	-
Brewer's Blackbird	Sp 27 O 10	-	-	-	-	O 25	-	N 5	-	-
Common Grackle	S - N 6	S	S - Au 31	S - O 1	S	S - O 25	P	S - - W	S - - W	S - O 18

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPherson	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Brown-headed Cowbird	S - Sp 19	S	-	S - O 1	S	S - Au 30	S - O 2	S - D 27	S - N 26	S - Sp 15
Western Tanager	Au 18 Sp 23	Sp 11 Sp 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 10	-
Cardinal	-	-	-	Jl 3	P	P	P	P	P	P
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 17	S - Sp 30	S - Au 11
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	S - Sp 2	-	S - Jl 23	-	S - Jl 15	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	S - O 10	S - Au 19	S - Sp 12	Au 16	-	-	-	S - Sp 1	S - Au 29	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	S	S - Au 30	-	S - Sp 10	S - Sp 30	S - Jl 17
Lazuli Bunting	S - Au 26	Au 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	-	-	S	S - Jl 8	S	S - Jl 15	S - Au 6	S - Au 21	S - Au 29	S - Au 11
Evening Grosbeak	O 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	D 26 D 27	O 20 - W	O 3 D 18	-
House Finch	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	D 26 - W	-	-	-	W	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 8 - W	D 27	-	-
Pine Siskin	P	N 26 N 28	-	O 17	W	O 11 - W	Jl 8 - W	D 20 D 27	N 10	-
American Goldfinch	P	Sp 2 - W	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S - O 17
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 16	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	S - O 10	Sp 22 O 15	Sp 22 O 21	S - Sp 23	-	O 6 O 11	Sp 9 O 18	S - D 6	S - - W	S - Jl 16
Lark Bunting	S - Au 26	S - Sp 2	S - Au 12	S - Jl 19	S	S - Sp 20	-	S - Jl 15	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	Au 31	-	-	Au 30	-	O 3	Sp 27 O 18	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	S - Sp 25	-	S	Sp 20	-	S - Au 29	S - Au 7	S - Jl 1

	Scotts Bluff	Per- kins	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Cus- ter	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Ne- maha
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 12	-	-
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	S - Sp 19	Sp 27 O 11	Sp 18 Sp 28	O 4	-	-	O 15 O 18	S - O 15	-	-
Lark Sparrow	S - Au 15	S	S - Sp 12	-	S	-	-	Au 27	-	-
Slate-colored Junco	Sp 4 - W	Sp 22 - W	O 4 - W	D 27	W	O 11 - W	O 16 - W	Sp 17 - W	O 11 - W	-
Oregon Junco	Sp 4 - W	Sp 22 - W	O 20 - W	D 27	W	-	O 9 - W	O 18 - W	N 8 - W	-
Tree Sparrow	O 10 - W	O 26 - W	O 10 - W	O 5 - W	W	O 11 - W	O 12 - W	O 3 - W	O 26 - W	-
Chipping Sparrow	S - Sp 23	S - Au 22	-	-	-	Au 30 O 11	Sp 15 O 15	S - O 2	S - O 27	S - Au 3
Clay-colored Sparrow	Sp 19 O 10	-	Au 31 Sp 3	-	-	-	-	O 5	-	-
Brewer's Sparrow	Sp 19	-	Au 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	S - O 5	S - Jl 9	S	-	-	S - O 14	S - O 31	S - Au 3
Harris' Sparrow	O 3 - W	O 3 - W	O 3 - W	-	M	O 6 - W	O 16 - W	O 3 - W	O 4 - W	D 7 - W
White-crowned Sparrow	O 1 - W	Sp 22 - W	Sp 18 N 3	Sp 25	-	O 6 O 11	O 6 O 15	O 4	O 25	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	O 15 O 21	O 4 O 24	-	M	O 11	-	Sp 28 O 19	O 3 - W	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 5 N 21	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	O 8	-	Sp 11 O 4	-	-	-	-	O 3	Sp 24 N 10	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	M	-	O 12	O 3	-	-
Song Sparrow	O 9 N 6	O 19 O 21	O 20 O 21	-	M	O 6	D 28	S - - W	Sp 26 - W	-
Lapland Longspur	-	O 30 - W	-	D 27 - W	W	-	D 28 - W	D 27	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	W	-	-	N 30 D 13	-	-

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

About seventy people attended the various activities of the Seventieth Annual Meeting, May 8 and 9, 1971. The paper session and business meeting were held in Allwine Hall of the University of Nebraska at Omaha. The program consisted of:

Welcome, Dr. Paul V. Prior, Chairman, Biology Department, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Birds of Fontenelle Forest, Dr. R. G. Cortelyou, Bellevue College.

The N. O. U. Slide Collection, Kent Fiala, University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

A Naturalist in the National Parks, Dr. Paul V. Prior, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Reasons for Opposition to Mourning Dove Hunting in Nebraska - A Non-emotional Approach, Dr. Larry C. Holcomb, Creighton University.

Prairie Chickeu - Is the Prairie in the Name, or the Chicken in the Prairie? Dr. Roger S. Sharpe, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

At the business meeting it was voted to take an organizational membership in the Quality Environment Council, and to change the title of Custodian to Librarian. The following officers were elected: Dr. Roger S. Sharpe, Omaha, President; Kent Fiala, Beatrice, Vice President; Mrs. Clyde Johnson, Omaha, Secretary; Mrs. Sigvald Jensen, Weeping Water, Treasurer; Dr. Neva Pruess, Lincoln, Librarian; Dr. R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, Editor.

The banquet was held at the Lakeshore Club, Lake Manawa, Iowa. The speaker was Dr. Lester Short, American Museum of Natural History, New York, who spoke on the importance of preserving the Niobrara River Valley because of its unique features in flora and fauna, and also talked of some of his foreign trips.

Several different areas were covered by different parties on the Field Day—Fontenelle Forest, Gretna Fish Hatchery, northern Douglas County, and areas between them and the meeting place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Smith, in Cass County a little west of South Bend. One hundred and twelve species were recorded: White Pelican, Green Heron, Mallard, Gadwall, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Wood Duck, Turkey Vulture; Sharp-shinned, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered, Broad-winged, Marsh, and Sparrow Hawks; Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Semipalmated Plover, Killdeer, American Golden Plover, Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dowitcher sp., Stilt and Semipalmated Sandpipers, Marbled and Hudsonian Godwits, Wilson's Phalarope.

Franklin's Gull, Rock and Mourning Doves, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Great Horned and Barred Owls, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker; Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy, and Downy Woodpeckers; Eastern and Western Kingbirds, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Rough-winged and Barn Swallows, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, House and Carolina Wrens, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin; Wood, Swainson's, and Gray-checked Thrushes; Eastern Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling; Yellow-throated, Solitary, Red-eyed, and Warbling Vireos; Tennessee, Orange-crowned, Nashville, Yellow, Magnolia, Myrtle, Black-throated Green, and Blackpoll Warblers; Ovenbird, Kentucky and Mourning Warblers, Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart.

House Sparrow, Eastern and Western Meadowlarks, Yellow-headed and Red-winged Blackbirds, Orchard and Baltimore Orioles, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee Lark, Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, Harris', White-crowned, White-throated, and Song Sparrows.

NOTES

ROSS' GEESE. A decided increase in the number of Ross' Geese (*Chen rossii*) reported in Nebraska suggests the need for birders to study the white geese more carefully in an attempt to distinguish this species from the Snow Geese. A total of seventy nine birds were banded by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission near Alliance during operations from 1963 through 1968. Three birds were shot and positively identified by biologists at or near the Plattsmouth Refuge in the fall of 1969. Spring migrants were observed among Snow Geese in 1970.

Gary Drown, Manager of the Plattsmouth Refuge, speculates that four possible reasons account for the recent increase in Ross' Geese reports:

1. Better equipment and more knowledge personnel.
2. A new migration pattern by a few birds, possible a sub-population breeding farther east in Canada and the North-west Territory than most of the individuals of this species.
3. Some inter-breeding of the two species is occurring and some, though not all, individuals in Nebraska are crosses. Being with the Snow Geese the Ross' Geese apparently follow them south.
4. Production of Ross' Geese is excellent with a decided increase in numbers in recent years.

Mr. Drown suggests that birders watch for white geese that show more maneuverability and faster wing beat than others in the wedge. The Ross' Geese may leave the others, dive, "roll over", and return to the flock. Size, even in the presence of other geese, is not a good identifying characteristic because geese vary in size and because of hybridization. Virgil Larson, Area Superintendent, suggests that the birds are pintail-like in their flight. (Written in March, 1970).

— C. W. Huntley, Crete

On March 28, 1971 I saw numerous V's of geese going north over the Carter Lake area. It was dull and overcast, and the geese were to the east of me, so that I could not get much color, but I could see white geese in most of the V's, so they probably were Blues and Snows, which they would be expected to be. Twice I saw V's with two much smaller birds in them - in one case flying positions 3 and 5 in one leg of the V, in the other flying 1 and 2 - and for one bird I could see that it was mainly white. The birds seemed less than two-thirds the size of the others, so that I took them for Ross'. (In view of the comment in the note above this identification may not follow.) During the time I saw them the birds didn't indulge in any fancy flying; I didn't notice the wing-beat.

— R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha

SANDHILL CRANE. I had a lone Sandhill Crane staying just south of my house in a reed canary grass pasture for about a week. It was unusual as I am east of the normal route of the Cranes and also as it was alone, and it was very late (May 5) for Cranes to be here, but it didn't seem to be hurt. There is a lot of water in this pasture this year.

— Lee Morris, Benedict



— *Game Commission photo*

CRESTED TINAMOU

AMERICAN WOODCOCK. About 2:30 PM on April 30, 1971 I had entered the brushy and weedy area of Lake Manawa (Iowa) State Park immediately south of the stone marker at Kaplan's Point. The day was partly cloudy, about 60°, and the wind from 10 to 15 mph. I approached the narrow channel or slough that separates the brushy area from the area around the monument at a point near the cattail marsh. I flushed a long-billed shorebird that could only have been a snipe or woodcock; the stripes on the back, rather than a white rump, as well as the habitat, eliminated a dowitcher; and the location favored a woodcock. I followed the bird through a thicket of box elder toward the slough and found the bird about twenty five to thirty feet ahead of me in the leaves and grass across the water. For several minutes, as I watched, it acted remarkably like a killdeer giving its broken-wing act. I got a fine view (through 7x35 glasses) in rather good light of its chunky shape, the eye high in the head, the unique black and buffy pattern across the top of its head, and the pale rusty breast. When I flushed it, it simply moved ahead of me down the slough toward the road. I must have flushed it at least four more times. Each time its characteristic upright flight position with tail pulled back was evident. Once I got another two or three minute look at the broken-wing act. For some reason I never noted the rounded ends of the wings, but the field characteristics noted are almost all diagnostic. I had had my first really satisfying look at this very unobtrusive and, for Omaha-Council Bluffs, rather rare shorebird.

— Rev. Thomas A. Hoffman, S. J., Omaha

CRESTED TINAMOU. On September 11, 1970 the Game Commission released eighty-nine Crested Tinamous (*Eudromia elegans patagonica*) forty-one adults and forty-eight juveniles (12 to 16 weeks) - on the True Howard ranch, 3.5 miles east and 2 miles north of Benkelman in Dundy County. *A New Dictionary of Birds* (NBR 33:27) gives the following information: "The Martineta Tinamou *Eudromia elegans* is earth-colored and adorned with a long slender crest which the bird when excited carries directed forwards. The bird is about 14½ inches long. It lives on open tablelands in coveys of from half a dozen to 20 or 30 birds, or even 100 adults. During the breeding period, the coveys disperse and the calls of the birds can be heard all around. A clutch, probably produced by more than one female, consists of 12-16 deep green eggs. The species is found in southern Argentina."

BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. I saw a Black-backed Three-toed on August 30, 1970 at New Helena or Victoria Springs State Park north of Merna. I was casually looking at birds when this one was crawling up the light pole. It acted like a Downy or Hairy so I looked through the binoculars at it. I was surprised to see it had no white on its back, and even its head had little white. I looked and looked. I went to the car and started trying to identify it. It had no yellow on its head and all that dark back. Otherwise it was like a Downy in shape, creeping habit and the like, so I came to the conclusion that it was a female Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

— Eva Mae Kieborz, Merna

WARBLERS. Yesterday, May 10, I went to the North Blue River where I usually bird. I saw several of the common warblers and then I saw one that I hadn't seen before. It was a Golden-winged Warbler male. It had wide yellow wing-bars and yellow on its forehead, and the black eye and

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.
5109 Underwood Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68132
Address Correction Requested

NONPROFIT ORG. U.S. POSTAGE P A I D Omaha, Nebr. Permit No. 716

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Turkey Vulture Nesting Records for Nebraska —	
A New Record for Sheridan County	19
A Lancaster County Record for the Surf Scoter	21
1970 (Thirteenth) Fall Occurrence Report	22
The Seventieth Annual Meeting	36
Notes	37
Book Review	40

throat patches, very distinctive. I thought this was a very good find and then I found two more. All were males and I saw all of them perfectly and from close range. There was no chance for misidentifying them as nothing else resembles them at all. All were very tame. I went back to the same place today to see if they were still there and didn't find any of them but did find a Hooded Warbler. It stayed just ahead of me and very close until I left. It also was a male in full color and I saw it in perfect light. It also is completely different from anything else so there was no chance at all of making a mistake about its identity.

— Lee Morris, Benedict

BOBCAT. Mr. Velich asks that the identification of the Bobcat he reported (*NBR* 38:93) be shown as *Lynx rufus rufus*.

BOOK REVIEW

Birds of Rocky Mountain National Park. Allegra Collister. Museum Pictorial No. 18, Denver Museum of Natural History. 64 pp. 34 black-and-white illustrations. 6 x 9 inches. Paper. This handsome booklet would be useful to anyone birding in the area of Rocky Mountain National Park, or interested in the birds of that area. The illustrations are good and well reproduced. The text gives the status of the two hundred and fifty-six species recorded in the area and a short note on the life zones and habitats. It will be of added interest to NOU members to know that Mrs. Collister is the sister of Ellen (Mrs. O. W.) Ritchey and Vera Maunder, both long-time members of NOU who have been very active birders in the Hastings area.